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very important for farmers who grow largely to select the seed. A small potato from a previous year, mark the vines have determined great events. It was but a trifle which gave Spain for so many generations the lordship of the New World, and enabled her by the wealth she derived from that source to become the most powerful nation in Europe. It is well known that Columbus, dispirited by the refusal which he met at so many courts, dispatched his brother Bartolomeo to ask aid from Henry VII., of England. But the way the messenger fell into the hands of pirates, and by the time he reached London he was so destitute he had to try and earn the money to clothe himself in proper style before he could be presented at court. But the fact that Ferdinand and Isabella supplied the funds to equip the expedition was mainly due to the accident that Juan Perez de Marchena, the queen's confessor, happened to be passing through the city when the weary mariner was knocking at the door of the La Rabida monastery to beg a little bread and water for his boy Diego, and was struck with the noble face of the cardinal. He gave him a letter to the queen, and the expedition was launched. It was the fact that the queen's confessor happened to be passing through the city when the weary mariner was knocking at the door of the La Rabida monastery to beg a little bread and water for his boy Diego, and was struck with the noble face of the cardinal. He gave him a letter to the queen, and the expedition was launched.

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Harness should never be kept in the stable where manure is constantly generating large quantities of ammonia. It is as much as possible the sun should be kept from the leather, and the effect upon the leather is the same as would result from saturating it with strong lye. In a word, ammonia rots leather, and hence keeping harness in the stable is sure to result in its damage more or less.

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## ACCIDENTS OF HISTORY.

A Chapter on Great Events.

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## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Benefactor.

Twelve years ago Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, set herself about ameliorating the condition of working girls and working women of that city. The results have proven what good can be accomplished by one who gives herself heart and soul to such work. She induced Miss Collins to undertake the cause of the young women who could keep books came to her one cold winter's day. She was out of employment, owed her landlady for several weeks' board, and had been told not to return to her room again without the money to pay. Miss Collins gave her the money needed, and then did what was more to the point—got her a situation as a clerk in the Boston postoffice. This was an innovation, and in the case of the young women, met with great opposition. The then postmaster, Burt, however, stood by her, and to-day there are several young women in the Boston postoffice. By the efforts of Miss Collins, the interest in the operation of many philanthropic men and women were secured, and as the result "Bosnia's Bower," as Miss Collins calls the place where she seeks to do good to her sex, was born. In the annual report for 1893, Miss Collins says that from May 30, 1881, to May 30, 1892, a total of 1,154 employers applied to her, and 1,545 girls during the same time. Over three thousand meals were served during the period named to girls too poor to pay for their food. "No report," says Miss Collins, "can give a description of the miscellaneous work, including the poor girls in disgrace, others hungry and cold, penniless and perishing. Millions of money are invested to help the poor, but no law can possibly be enacted to prevent human suffering, because law gives too little power in one direction and too much in another."

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## What is Glucose or Grape Sugar.

The terms "Glucose" and "Grape Sugar" are but different names for the same thing, the former designating its solution in water and the latter its solid condition. Both are produced from the same source, and by the same process, is converted into sugar.

The change is but a slight one, as the chemical elements of starch and of sugar are identical in kind, varying only in that to a very small degree in their proportions. It has been found that starch can be converted into grape sugar by a simple process. It is called "Grape Sugar" because it is precisely the same as the sugar of the grape, as well as of all other sweet and wholesome fruits, and is the chief natural component of honey. Honey often runs as high as seventy per cent. of pure glucose, and the juice of the sugar-cane, sorghum, beet and water-melon contains a considerable percentage of it.

The starch intended for conversion may be derived from any source that is convenient or economical, whether from the grain, the cane, or the water-plants. In this country corn is the most available, being not only abundant but exceedingly rich in starch of a most pure and excellent quality. The starch being given, it is itself a most useful and universal food. It is of nature, being a constituent of all vegetable growth and forming a large proportion of the food that we eat, the next step is to convert it into the sugar to which it is already so nearly akin.

This is done by simply submitting the starch, in liquid form, to the action of a minute percentage of dilute sulphuric acid, which quickly produces the required change. As soon as this is accomplished, the acid is completely neutralized and eliminated by the addition of a little chalk, which combines with it, forming the insoluble and harmless sulphate of lime, which is then removed, after settling, by drawing off the clear, supernatant saccharine liquid. This is then filtered and refined precisely as in the case of cane sugar, so that the product is a pure, solid substance called "Grape Sugar."

"Glucose" is from the Greek *glukos*, signifying sweet. The origin of the term "Grape Sugar" is from the fact that it is a large body of the Zoological garden in London, once swallowed a blanket, and disgorged it in thirty-three days afterward.

In Siam there is a race of cats with tails only half the ordinary length and often contorted into a knot which cannot be straightened. A *Lancet* correspondent states that when he wants to sneeze and cannot do so he goes into the sunlight and finds its effect equal to that of snuff.

There is a curious story of the blackbird that its original color was white, but it became black because ten years ago the birds were so cold that they had to take refuge in a chimney. These three days (January 30 and 31 and February 1) are called in the neighborhood "the blackbird's days."

The smallest postoffice in the world is kept in a barrel, which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overlooking the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terra del Fuoco. Every passing ship sends to a postmaster in the barrel a letter or a card, and every ship under way sends to the postmaster a letter or a card, and every ship under way sends to the postmaster a letter or a card.

A valuable method of restoring faded ink on old parchments is to moisten the paper with water and then to sweep the writing with a brush wet with a solution of sulphide of ammonia, the iron in the ink being thus transformed into black sulphide.

A German inventor has in operation a machine for coloring ink. A piston is forced to and fro in a horizontal cylinder by small quantities of powder exploded alternately on either side. This is an old idea, and there is no practical reason why it will not be made, being indicated by the color of the ornamental portion of his cap.

Artificial turpentine is made in Paris out of phosphate of alumina and phosphate of copper mixed together and colored by the addition of a few drops of oil. It is a very good imitation of the natural product, and, in fact, in chemical composition there is little difference between the artificial and with two per cent. of real turpentine.

The fact having been noticed that a statue in Berlin rusted black, while an old cannon in the vicinity retained its green color, it was found that the latter was coppered and tin, while the bronze of the statue contained lead. The bronze used for weapons by the ancients contained no lead or zinc but were alloyed of copper and tin with small quantities of nickel, iron, phosphorus and occasionally arsenic.

W. W. Seay, a Georgian, is experimenting on watermelons as a sugar-producing crop, and finds that there is an average of seven per cent. of sugar in a fair lot of melons. He estimates that on one acre of land he can grow to the growth, 35,000 pounds of melons would grow, and these would produce, with a seven per cent. yield, 2,415 pounds of sugar, worth, at ten cents, \$241.50. The Georgia sugar melon is a matter of speculation as Mr. Seay has thus far experimentally only in a small way.

The *New York Evening Post* says that ladies will do well this season to look up the headdress of the Egyptian queen, and to wear a crown of gold, silver, and pearls. The headdress of the Egyptian queen was a crown of gold, silver, and pearls. The headdress of the Egyptian queen was a crown of gold, silver, and pearls. The headdress of the Egyptian queen was a crown of gold, silver, and pearls.

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## THE HOME DOCTOR.

A Reliable "Blood Purifier."

The popular faith in "blood purifiers" is a never-failing source of revenue to the quacks and medicine-makers who are disinterestedly eager to supply the demand. The advertising columns of the newspapers teem with profane treatises on the importance of keeping the blood pure, all ending, like the quack and medicine-makers, who are disinterestedly eager to supply the demand. The advertising columns of the newspapers teem with profane treatises on the importance of keeping the blood pure, all ending, like the quack and medicine-makers, who are disinterestedly eager to supply the demand.

The best blood purifier known to the medical profession is the following: First, plenty of cold water abutions; that is, every morning of the year take a cold-water sponge bath over the whole body, followed by vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel, using quick, brisk action, the whole process not taking more than three minutes' time. This is a most effective means of keeping the skin throughout the entire year. Second, eat plenty of plain, nourishing food, plenty of raw beef and mutton, partaking freely of fruits, fresh or stewed, and of vegetables, particularly the green ones. Third, plenty of outdoor exercise every day; take good long walks, and if possible, jog your heels over the skin throughout the entire year.

This is done by simply submitting the starch, in liquid form, to the action of a minute percentage of dilute sulphuric acid, which quickly produces the required change. As soon as this is accomplished, the acid is completely neutralized and eliminated by the addition of a little chalk, which combines with it, forming the insoluble and harmless sulphate of lime, which is then removed, after settling, by drawing off the clear, supernatant saccharine liquid. This is then filtered and refined precisely as in the case of cane sugar, so that the product is a pure, solid substance called "Grape Sugar."

"Glucose" is from the Greek *glukos*, signifying sweet. The origin of the term "Grape Sugar" is from the fact that it is a large body of the Zoological garden in London, once swallowed a blanket, and disgorged it in thirty-three days afterward.

In Siam there is a race of cats with tails only half the ordinary length and often contorted into a knot which cannot be straightened. A *Lancet* correspondent states that when he wants to sneeze and cannot do so he goes into the sunlight and finds its effect equal to that of snuff.

There is a curious story of the blackbird that its original color was white, but it became black because ten years ago the birds were so cold that they had to take refuge in a chimney. These three days (January 30 and 31 and February 1) are called in the neighborhood "the blackbird's days."

The smallest postoffice in the world is kept in a barrel, which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overlooking the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terra del Fuoco. Every passing ship sends to a postmaster in the barrel a letter or a card, and every ship under way sends to the postmaster a letter or a card, and every ship under way sends to the postmaster a letter or a card.

A valuable method of restoring faded ink on old parchments is to moisten the paper with water and then to sweep the writing with a brush wet with a solution of sulphide of ammonia, the iron in the ink being thus transformed into black sulphide.

A German inventor has in operation a machine for coloring ink. A piston is forced to and fro in a horizontal cylinder by small quantities of powder exploded alternately on either side. This is an old idea, and there is no practical reason why it will not be made, being indicated by the color of the ornamental portion of his cap.

Artificial turpentine is made in Paris out of phosphate of alumina and phosphate of copper mixed together and colored by the addition of a few drops of oil. It is a very good imitation of the natural product, and, in fact, in chemical composition there is little difference between the artificial and with two per cent. of real turpentine.

The fact having been noticed that a statue in Berlin rusted black, while an old cannon in the vicinity retained its green color, it was found that the latter was coppered and tin, while the bronze of the statue contained lead. The bronze used for weapons by the ancients contained no lead or zinc but were alloyed of copper and tin with small quantities of nickel, iron, phosphorus and occasionally arsenic.

W. W. Seay, a Georgian, is experimenting on watermelons as a sugar-producing crop, and finds that there is an average of seven per cent. of sugar in a fair lot of melons. He estimates that on one acre of land he can grow to the growth, 35,000 pounds of melons would grow, and these would produce, with a seven per cent. yield, 2,415 pounds of sugar, worth, at ten cents, \$241.50. The Georgia sugar melon is a matter of speculation as Mr. Seay has thus far experimentally only in a small way.

The *New York Evening Post* says that ladies will do well this season to look up the headdress of the Egyptian queen, and to wear a crown of gold, silver, and pearls. The headdress of the Egyptian queen was a crown of gold, silver, and pearls. The headdress of the Egyptian queen was a crown of gold, silver, and pearls. The headdress of the Egyptian queen was a crown of gold, silver, and pearls.

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## THE FLOWER CITY FURBER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article in the *Chronicle* (N. Y.) Democrat and *Chronicle* was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the streets. The article, which was written by Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, set an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was only published, detailing his remarkable experience and career, from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal injuries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Hen